

Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 25 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Q1 The global watchdog timer 44 signals the LIP bridge global reset unit 42 if any functional unit within the LIP bridge fails to check in at a regular interval. This allows potential recovery from transient errors. The LIP supply voltage monitor 46 will signal the LIP bridge global reset unit 42 if the power supplied to the LIP bridge falls below a certain threshold. An event watchdog timer 48 56 is used by several functional units to time a given operation.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 14 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Q2 In the exemplary embodiment of the invention, a master write command from the host bus master to the LIP bridge has a four byte format 120 as shown in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4. Each request to the LIP bridge will consist of exactly four bytes. A LIP Address 122, a Child address / Function field 124, followed by one byte (data to write or a count field for reads) 126, and finally a CRC 128 for the packet.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 6 with the following rewritten paragraph:

Q3 Referring to Fig. 2, a high-level functional block diagram of a LIP bridge device 10 is shown. The bridge device 10 couples to the LIP bus 12 via an LIP bus transceiver 20. This I²C transceiver is an I²C slave only, and responds to LIP packets addressed to the LIP bridge from a Host I²C Bus Master 16 (Fig. 1). The I²C bus master is typically an intelligent device, e.g., a microprocessor, that is responsible for gathering data and providing control via the commands issued

Q3 and received o the LIP bus. The I²C transceiver 20 can also function as a slave transmitter so that the Host I²C Bus Master 16 can extract data from the LIP bridge 10. In the incoming direction the bus transceiver 20 couples to a CRC (cyclical redundancy check) generator and checker 22 which calculates a CRC code for ~~any~~ all incoming or outgoing LIP packets. As is well known, a CRC code is a unique number that is related to the data in a mathematical way such that even a single bit change in the data will result in a different CRC code.
